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ABSTRACT

Learning resources for Portuguese-American bilingual education in reading development and social studies comprise this series. The two-fold purpose of the series is to improve reading skills of bilingual students and to increase appreciation of the Portuguese culture. The materials are designed for intermediate and secondary Portuguese-American students who have not had the benefits of bilingual training in the lower grades. This unit examines the Portuguese in early California and California today, games for review, the trip to America, reasons for emigrating, and learning activities. The materials are also published in Portuguese. (Author/JR)

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A Portuguese-American Reader

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BOOK 1

EXPLORING A NEW WORLD

SØ 008 302

00002

EXPLORING A NEW WORLD

A PORTUGUESE-AMERICAN READER

Book I

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1974

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00004

PREFACE

Improve Reading Skills. Teachers in grades above the elementary level often find students whose progress is hindered because of their lack in reading skills. This problem is often found in our ethnic communities, including Portuguese-American students who have not had the benefits of bilingual training in the lower grades. They have not continued to learn in Portuguese, and with insufficient knowledge of English, they have been unable to take full advantage of their studies in the American classroom. These students now find themselves at the intermediate and secondary levels unable to read satisfactorily in either their dominant or second language.

Increase Cultural Appreciation. A second problem is the lack of information readily accessible on Portuguese contributions to American culture and publications which show an understanding and concern for the Portuguese immigrant. One cannot fully appreciate his cultural heritage if he has an imperfect knowledge of it, and without this knowledge, he cannot properly understand himself nor this worth.

The Portuguese-American readers are a unique series available in both Portuguese and English, designed to improve reading skills and at the same time, provide Portuguese-American cultural content. They also contain a variety of exercises and illustrations for more effective instruction; but the teacher is encouraged to improvise and enlarge upon them. It is recommended that the students not write in the booklets, and whenever possible, the teacher should provide ditto copies of the exercises.

The characters and names of Valentina Tristão and João Lourenço are ficticious, although their stories are composites of actual experiences taken from the lives of the numerous Portuguese-Americans interviewed for this series.

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JUST LIKE YOU

You are like a great many other Portuguese in that you are now part of a new culture. For centuries, Portuguese have left their homeland to establish themselves in Africa, India, China, Japan, Brazil, Hawaii, New York, Massachusetts, California and many other far away places.

There are well over one million Portuguese living in France today, and over two million living in Brazil. You are part of the one hundred thousand Portuguese living in the United States today, and a part of the fifty thousand living in California.

Like you, most of the Portuguese in this country came from the Azores, Madeira or Cape Verde Islands; but the majority came from the Azores. The two areas of greatest Portuguese concentration are found on the East coast — particularly in Massachusetts and Rhode Island — and on the West Coast, principally in California.

00008

JUST LIKE YOU

Supply the missing words based on the text.
(Do not write on this page)

(EMIGRANTS)

Portuguese have left

their _____ to

establish themselves in

Africa, etc.

(IMMIGRANTS)

You are part of the one

hundred thousand Portuguese

_____ in the

United States.

(THE AZORES)

But the _____

came from the Azores.

00099

JUST LIKE YOU

A. Writing practice

Re-write the first paragraph substituting the pronoun he every time the pronoun you appears. Make sure that the verb form agrees with the new pronoun.

B. Questions on the Text

1. Name the areas of the world where the Portuguese have established themselves.
2. How many Portuguese are in Brazil today? How many in the United States?
3. Where do most of the Portuguese in the United States come from?
4. Where are the greatest concentration of Portuguese in the United States?

C. Questions for Discussion

1. What led the Portuguese to establish themselves in each of the areas named?
2. In what centuries did those emigrations take place?
3. Why are there so many Portuguese in France today? What do they do there?
4. Can you name some of the communities where the Portuguese live in the United States?

D. Vocabulary

California	majority
centuries	Massachusetts
concentration	particularly
culture	principally
establish	Rhode Island
homeland	thousand

JUST LIKE YOU

SEEK AND FIND

I

Hidden in this rectangle of letters are 29 words taken from the text and over 20 other words besides.

Do not write on this page. Copy the letters on another graph or place a sheet over this page and circle all the words you can find.

A list of the 29 words can be found in the back of this booklet.

A	M	E	T	S	A	O	C	O	T	H	E	R	L	L
H	E	S	B	J	A	P	A	N	Y	D	G	E	I	O
A	E	S	E	U	G	U	T	R	C	P	R	K	S	T
W	S	M	A	S	S	A	C	H	U	S	E	T	T	S
A	E	E	A	T	F	A	R	I	E	D	A	M	L	A
I	R	P	M	R	R	R	R	A	E	Y	T	F	I	F
I	C	A	I	I	A	A	C	T	S	A	E	Y	Z	M
S	Z	C	H	I	N	A	P	M	W	A	S	L	A	A
E	A	P	L	A	C	E	Y	A	D	C	T	N	R	P
R	L	A	E	R	E	V	O	N	O	N	Y	O	B	Y

00011

THE PORTUGUESE IN EARLY CALIFORNIA

The process of having Portuguese come to California began many years ago; in fact, the first white man to step foot in California was a Portuguese by the name of João Rodrigues Cabrilho, the captain of the Spanish ships that discovered Upper California in 1542.

Many Portuguese came to California last century as whalers, fishermen, farmers and miners, the latter coming during the rough and ready gold-rush days of '49.

Perhaps the first Portuguese to homestead in California was António José Rocha, who jumped ship in Monterey in 1815. He is, in all likelihood, the Rocha who later became the grantee of Rancho La Brea, which included the present site of the Los Angeles County Museum of Art, the celebrated tar pits, and the Miracle Mile portion of Wilshire Blvd. Today, many exclusive shops line this busy commercial street.

THE PORTUGUESE IN EARLY CALIFORNIA

Supply the missing words based on the text.
(Do not write on this page)

Captain of the Spanish ships that _____ Upper California in 1542.

(CABRILHO)

The rough and ready gold-rush _____.

(MINER)

The first Portuguese _____ in California was António José Rocha.

(ANTÓNIO JOSÉ ROCHA)

00013

A. Writing practice

Re-write the first paragraph changing all the verbs into the future tense. Make sure everything fits the new context.

B. Questions on the Text

1. Who was the captain of the first expedition to come to Upper California?
2. Name two professions held by the Portuguese who came to California in the early days.
3. When did the first Portuguese who stayed, come to California?
4. Who was António José Rocha?

C. Questions for Discussion

1. Can you think of any reasons why Cabrilho would be in the service of the Spanish king?
2. What does "The Days of '49" refer to?
3. What does La Prea mean in Spanish?
4. Have you ever visited the Tar Pits? In what way has the tar pit been beneficial in our understanding of animal life as it existed in California many years ago.

D. Vocabulary

celebrated	homestead
commercial	likelihood
discovered	portion
exclusive	process
grantee	whalers

THE PORTUGUESE IN EARLY CALIFORNIA

SEEK AND FIND

2

Hidden in this rectangle of letters are 28 words taken from the text and several other words.

Do not write on this page. Copy the letters on another graph or place a sheet over this page and circle all the words you can find.

A list of the 28 words can be found in the back of this booklet.

I	N	C	A	P	T	A	I	N	A	S	C	Y	E
H	E	D	A	E	T	S	E	M	C	H	S	R	T
S	M	M	I	L	E	R	E	R	C	U	C	R	I
R	R	Z	W	H	I	T	E	N	B	T	W	O	S
E	E	P	I	H	S	F	A	Y	E	A	R	S	R
L	H	A	S	T	A	R	O	U	G	H	L	M	E
A	S	L	O	W	S	Y	E	R	E	T	N	C	M
H	I	O	T	H	E	H	S	!	N	A	P	S	R
W	F	G	O	L	D	R	U	S	H	I	R	T	A
T	I	P	W	H	O	H	L	I	R	B	A	C	F

00015

THE PORTUGUESE IN CALIFORNIA TODAY

Today, many Portuguese are associated with two of California's major industries: tuna and milk; the former centered primarily in San Diego, and the latter located in many areas of the vast San Joaquin Valley, and other areas.

There have been many dairies along the coast too, but with the great influx of people into the State, the dairies have had to move on, and the workers with it. When a dairy moves out of a community, the space left is often converted into a residential area.

This happened to the Artesia dairies, but the Portuguese community has remained, and most of the residents have taken jobs in factories or other businesses. You may know some of them: Marshburn Farms, called caretes (for carrots), Virtue Bros., referred to as fábrica das mesas (dinette factory) and Van Camps, referred to as canaria do peixe (for fish cannery).

THE PORTUGUESE IN CALIFORNIA TODAY

Supply the missing words based on the text.
(Do not write on this page.)

(TUNA & MILK)

Two of California's major _____: tuna and milk.

(MILK COWS)

There have been many _____ along the coast.

(CARROTS, A MARSHBURN FARMS PRODUCT)

Most of the residents have taken jobs in factories or other _____.

00017

THE PORTUGUESE IN CALIFORNIA TODAY

A. Writing practice

Re-write the first paragraph changing all the verbs into the past tense. Make the entire paragraph fit the new context.

B. Questions on the Text

1. What are the two California industries with which the Portuguese are closely identified?
2. What usually happens to a dairy when many people move into the area where it is located?
3. Did the Portuguese community move out when the Artesia dairies moved?
4. Name some businesses where the Portuguese in Artesia hold jobs today.

C. Questions for Discussion

1. What reasons can you give to explain why the Portuguese would be attracted to either the tuna or milk industries?
2. The word for carrot in Portuguese is cenoura, why would the Portuguese call Marshburn Farms "caretes?"
3. Does the same reason apply for "canaria do peixe? How do you say cannery in Portuguese?
4. How would you explain the Portuguese practice of calling the business by the name of one of its products, rather than the firm's actual name?

D. Vocabulary

associated
centered
community
converted
dairies
former/latter
industries
influx
primarily
residential

00018

SEEK AND FIND

3

Hidden in this rectangle of letters are 23 words taken from the text and several other words.

Do not write on this page. Copy the letters on another graph or place a sheet over this page and circle all the words you can find.

A list of the 23 words can be found in the back of this booklet.

S	O	R	R	Y	N	R	U	B	H	S	R	A	M	S
E	C	O	N	V	E	R	T	N	A	E	M	C	E	A
S	C	A	R	R	C	T	S	N	S	I	Y	T	W	N
S	M	R	R	E	Z	Y	D	I	L	R	A	B	O	J
E	E	E	C	T	R	I	D	K	C	T	T	A	R	O
N	L	A	G	I	E	E	I	T	S	S	N	I	K	A
I	P	D	A	G	N	S	C	K	A	U	E	Y	E	Q
S	O	D	O	T	S	A	I	C	T	D	E	A	R	U
U	E	H	S	I	F	T	C	A	N	N	E	R	Y	I
B	P	T	O	C	O	M	M	U	N	I	T	Y	N	N

CABRILHO

Besides Magellan, there were many individual Portuguese that took part in the Spanish voyages of discovery. One of these was João Rodrigues Cabrilho, the discoverer of California and first explorer to visit the west coast of what is today the United States of America.

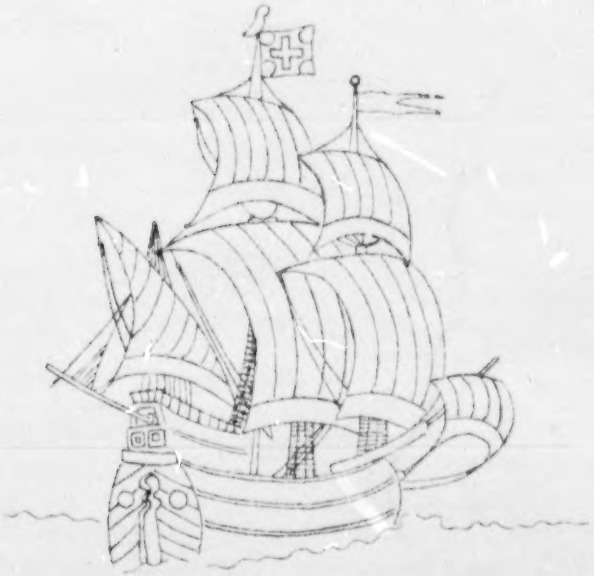
Supplied with two ships, the San Salvador and the Victoria, Cabrilho left New Spain on June 27, 1542. On September 28, the ships sailed into what is now San Diego Bay; five days later they continued northward, ultimately reaching as far north as Monterey Bay. The expedition had to stop many times to look for water and wood, and Indians were often encountered; most of them were friendly.

The ships returned south and spent the winter on San Miguel, one of the channel islands previously discovered. Cabrilho died there, January 3, 1543, of an infection caused by a fall taken some time before. His grave site has never been found.

00020

CABRILHO

DISCOVERER OF CALIFORNIA



Supply the missing words based on the text.
(Do not write on this page.)

1. Cabrilho _____ New Spain on June 27, 1542.

2. The ships _____ into what is now San Diego Bay.

3. Indians were often _____.

4. His _____ site has never been found.

00021

CABRILHO

A. Writing practice

Re-write the first paragraph changing all the verbs into the present tense. Make sure the rest of the paragraph fits the new context.

B. Questions on the Text

1. Under what flag did Cabrilho sail?
2. What are the names of the two ships Cabrilho commanded?
3. In what year did Cabrilho discover San Diego Bay?
4. Whom did Cabrilho find along the coast?

C. Questions for Discussion

1. Ferdinand Magellan (Magalhães), discoverer of the Phillipines and the Strait of Magellan, is remembered for one of the great maritime feats of all time. What is it?
2. Can you explain why Cabrilho is often spelled with two l's instead of lh?
3. Why do you suppose the ships had to keep replenishing their stock of wood? What did they use it for?
4. Can we be sure that Cabrilho's grave is on San Miguel Island?

D. Vocabulary

discoverer
discovery
encountered
expedition
individual
infection
previously
site
supplies
ultimately

00022

CABRILHO

SEEK AND FIND

4

Hidden in this rectangle of letters are 26 words taken from the text and several other words.

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A list of the 26 words can be found in the back of this booklet.

E	X	P	E	D	I	T	I	O	N	E	V	E	R	M
R	R	F	A	R	E	L	E	U	G	I	M	N	A	S
E	E	D	I	S	C	O	V	E	R	E	D	G	R	A
T	B	A	R	N	N	I	A	P	S	W	E	N	E	M
N	M	T	O	W	T	R	E	T	A	L	F	S	R	E
I	E	R	T	S	A	N	S	A	L	V	A	D	O	R
W	T	E	C	I	N	D	I	A	N	I	L	B	L	I
H	P	T	I	S	L	A	N	D	L	I	L	A	P	C
A	E	A	V	A	F	R	I	E	N	D	L	Y	X	A
S	S	W	O	W	O	O	D	V	O	Y	A	G	E	S

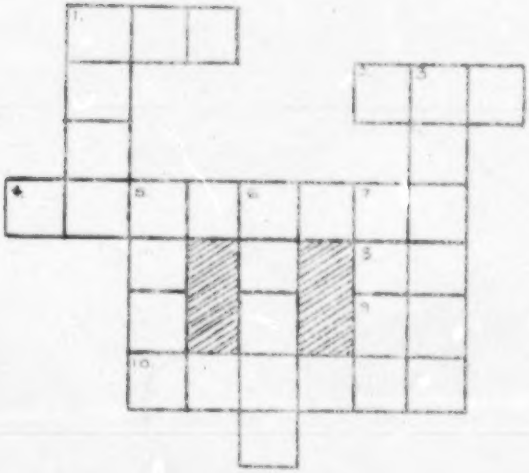
MATCH THE FOLLOWING. (Use another sheet of paper unless otherwise told.)

1. Cabrilho	a. António José Rocha once owned this property.
2. India	b. Many Portuguese dairies were once located in this town.
3. milk	c. The plant that processes food (often fish) and packages it in small metal containers
4. tuna	d. Discoverer of California
5. Rancho La Brea	e. The name the Spanish gave to present-day Mexico
6. San Diego bay	f. Cabrilho sailed into this sea inlet in 1542
7. New Spain	g. In 1498, the Portuguese found a sea route to this country which is noted for its spices.
8. Artesia	h. The Portuguese built an industry in California based on this edible ocean fish.
9. factory	i. A building where many workers make, assemble, or prepare some product
10. cannery	j. Many Portuguese own and operate dairies where this liquid is produced.

00024

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

(Do not write on this page.)



DOWN:

1. The Portuguese built an industry in California based on this edible ocean fish.
3. Most Portuguese in the United States came from here.
5. Spanish word for tar; the name of the rancho owned by the first Portuguese to homestead in California.
6. In 1498, the Portuguese found a sea route to this country which is noted for its spices.
7. The place where you and your family live.

ACROSS:

1. Brea is the Spanish word for this black, sticky substance found on Antonio José Rocha's rancho.
2. Round, metal container in which tuna and other foods are packed.
4. Name of the Portuguese discoverer of California
8. A word meaning "either"
9. A word which one uses to refer to himself
10. The Portuguese word for "airplanes"

00025

LEAVING THE AZORES

My name is Valentina Tristão and I come from Altares on the Island of Terceira in the Azores. When I was twelve, I came to the United States with my family.

I'll always remember how hard it was to leave home. There had been a special program at the Church the night before; the priest had all my family take part. I sang a duet with my sister. All my relatives and friends were present. I believe that this was the first time I really understood that we were going away to America. We had been talking about it for at least two years, but I didn't realize what that meant until that night.

The next day we left Terceira by ship; I was very sad and cried, as did my mother and sister. Everyone hugged and kissed us and made us promise we would write often and return home soon. I did not want to leave.

LEAVING THE AZORES

Supply the missing words based on the text.
(Do not write on this page.)

My _____ is
Valentina Tristão.

I _____ a duet
with my sister.

I did not want to
_____.

00027

LEAVING THE AZORES

A. Writing practice

1. Re-write the first paragraph substituting the pronoun I with the pronoun she. Make sure the verb form agrees with the new prounoun.
2. Suppose you were the one leaving the Azores, and write a short letter back to your friends.

B. Questions on the Text

1. Where is Valentina Tristão from?
2. What did she do on the program held at the church before the family departed?
3. Did Valentina cry when she said good-bye to everyone?
4. What did her friends and relatives make her and her family promise to do?

C. Questions for Discussion

1. Why do you suppose Valentina had never really understood what it meant to leave until just the night before?
2. Discuss your own ideas connected with leaving the place where you grew up.
3. Do you suppose Valentina's relatives really expected her and her family to return to the Azores, or were they just saying that?
4. Do most of your acquaintances in the Portuguese community actually return to live in the Azores?

D. Vocabulary

hugged
meant
program
promise
realize
relatives
remember
special
twelve
understood

00028

LEAVING THE AZORES

SEEK AND FIND

5

Hidden in this rectangle of letters are 34 words taken from the text and several other words.

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A list of the 34 words can be found in the back of this booklet.

W	E	D	O	T	H	G	I	N	N	G	U	H	N	O
R	V	A	L	E	N	T	I	N	A	A	N	H	C	P
I	C	H	U	R	C	H	R	O	M	A	T	A	O	R
T	S	P	E	C	I	A	L	I	E	K	I	S	S	I
E	O	T	H	E	D	N	A	L	S	I	L	H	E	E
V	O	T	H	I	S	R	E	L	A	T	I	V	E	S
L	N	E	S	R	A	E	Y	T	L	P	A	O	W	T
E	O	E	D	A	M	E	R	I	C	A	H	O	M	E
W	T	T	E	U	D	I	D	M	Y	L	I	M	A	F
T	U	O	B	A	C	R	I	E	D	E	V	A	E	L

00029

THE TRIP TO AMERICA

My family and I sailed to Santa Maria where we boarded a Pan American airplane to New York. I didn't like the plane ride at all. I was very frightened the whole time, and hungry too. The food they brought me looked so terrible, that I didn't eat any of it. I just drank the coffee, which tasted very bad. I slept after a while.

We landed in New York and my first impression of America was negative: it was too big, too foreign, too cold. I was glad we weren't going to stay there. We boarded another plane and flew to Los Angeles where we were met by our relatives.

They took us to their home and looked after our needs until we got settled in our own little home. My uncle was a kind man, and realizing how difficult our adjustment would be, he and his family visited us every day, often bringing us new foods to try. We appreciated the visits, but not the food; at least not at first.

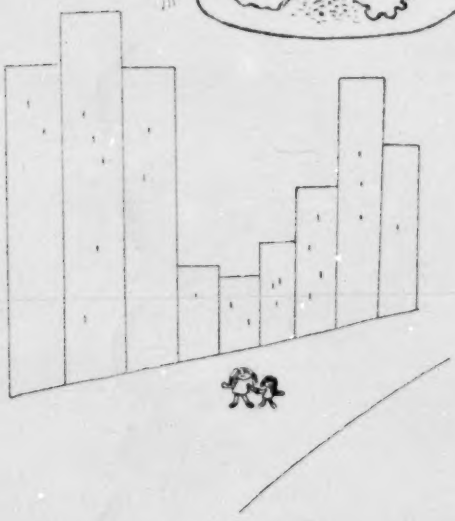
00030

THE TRIP TO AMERICA

Supply the missing words based on the text.
(Do not write on this page.)

The food looked so

_____.



New York was

too_____, too_____

too_____.

He and his family

_____us every

day.

THE TRIP TO AMERICA

A. Writing practice

1. Re-write the first paragraph substituting the pronoun we for the pronoun I. Make sure the verb form agrees with the new pronoun.
2. Suppose you were coming to America; write some entries in your diary regarding your experiences, and turn the sheet in to the teacher.

B. Questions on the Text.

1. Where did this Portuguese family catch the airplane to come to America?
2. Did this young person like the food served on the plane?
3. What was the first impression of America?
4. What did their relatives do?

C. Questions for Discussion.

1. Why do you suppose the food on the plane was not appreciated?
2. Would there be a certain amount of security living on an island, surrounded by the sea? Is there security in a small community where everyone knows everyone else?
3. Make a report either oral or written on your own experiences coming to America, or interview your parents, grandparents or someone who will share his experiences with you.

D. Vocabulary

adjustment	brought	frightened	negative
appreciated	foreign	impression	realizing

THE TRIP TO AMERICA

SEEK AND FIND

6

Hidden in this rectangle of letters are 30 words taken from the text and several other words.

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E	T	A	D	J	U	S	T	M	E	N	T	S	U	J
R	I	M	P	R	E	S	S	I	O	N	D	N	A	R
E	M	A	S	P	U	V	O	P	L	A	N	E	A	I
W	E	L	F	N	R	U	E	C	G	K	N	A	R	D
T	T	L	C	C	R	E	N	R	T	O	S	E	E	E
A	O	L	D	L	C	C	C	T	Y	T	T	K	T	S
S	E	T	T	L	E	D	Z	I	I	F	I	R	S	T
T	K	R	O	Y	W	E	N	S	A	L	M	Z	A	A
E	O	G	N	I	G	N	I	R	B	T	E	Y	T	Y
D	A	L	G	S	E	V	I	T	A	L	E	R	M	E

WHY WE CAME

My name is João Lourenço, and like most of my fellow islanders, America had affected my life even before I came here. Several of my relatives had lived in the U. S., beginning with my great-grandfather, who jumped ship at New Bedford off a whaling vessel in the nineteenth century.

Ever since I can remember, our family had planned to come to America. I used to caddy at the golf course for the American G.I.s, and picked up extra cash—as well as a little English — running errands for them.

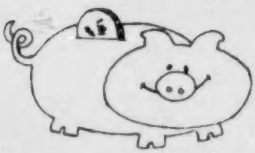
Our main purpose in coming to the U.S. was to make money. Our goal was to save $25,000 within 5 to 7 years, and then return to the Azores. For this reason it was agreed upon before we ever left that each member of the family would contribute his earnings to a common savings account. We were to live frugally: no frills, no luxuries, and no time-off. Just work, work, and save our money.

WHY WE CAME

Supply the missing words based on the text.
(Do not write on this page.)

My great-grandfather _____ship at New Bedford.

I used to _____ at the golf course.



Our main purpose for coming was to make _____.

WHY WE CAME

A. Writing practice

Re-write the first paragraph substituting the possessive word his for my. Make sure the rest of the paragraph fits the context of the new word.

B. Questions on the Text.

1. The words jumped ship in the first paragraph, fifth sentence, mean _____.
2. America had affected João's life before he came here: True or False?
3. Which two are not true? The purpose for coming to America was to
   a. caddy at the golf course
   b. save $25,000
   c. work, work and save money
   d. return to the Azores within a year

C. Questions for Discussion

1. Why do you suppose many Portuguese come to America to make money? Can they make as much money in the Azores? Is the opportunity available to them there?
2. If an immigrant family only has time for work what might their neighbors think of them?
3. Choose the words that best describe how the neighbors might feel and explain why.

a. lazy	f. hard working	k. cliquish
b. rich	g. suspicious	l. poor
c. friendly	h. conscientious	m. social
d. stuck-up	i. family oriented	n. stupid
e. thrifty	j. unpatriotic	o. ignorant

D. Vocabulary

affected	contribute	frugally	time-off
agreed	earnings	luxuries	whaling
beginning	errands	nineteenth	

00036

WHY WE CAME

SEEK AND FIND

7

Hidden in this rectangle of letters are 30 words taken from the text and several other words.

Do not write on this page. Copy the letters on another graph or place a sheet over this page and circle all the words you can find.

A list of the 30 words can be found in the back of this booklet.

F	Z	O	F	N	L	X	A	C	I	R	E	M	A	E
C	U	L	Y	E	I	C	H	W	E	T	W	F	L	L
R	O	S	E	V	F	N	F	R	U	G	A	L	Q	T
G	W	H	V	E	E	V	E	B	T	C	A	S	H	T
O	Z	I	O	E	Z	H	I	T	Y	D	D	A	C	I
D	E	P	M	U	J	R	E	M	E	M	B	E	R	L
M	R	O	L	Z	T	P	N	W	V	E	S	S	E	L
N	O	Q	A	N	S	A	S	A	V	I	N	G	S	Z
T	N	U	O	C	C	A	V	S	Q	E	X	T	R	A
O	Z	O	G	N	I	A	M	G	N	I	L	A	H	W

00037

FIRST DAY OF SCHOOL

Not being able to speak English made me shy and kept me from joining in with the rest of the kids at school. To make things worse, a relative had picked out my clothes and what he had chosen was out of style. I was humiliated and came home crying my first day. Nothing was right. I looked and felt out of place. I couldn't speak or understand anyone. I was frustrated. Suddenly I disliked everything about my new home and desperately wanted to go back to the Azores.

But I didn't give up. I realize now that a lot of the insecurity I felt was in my own mind. I decided to smile a lot and force myself to participate in the activities. The kids soon befriended me, and I gained confidence. Most kids were friendly, but not all of them.

My teacher helped me a lot by making me feel that I was someone special because I knew an additional language.

FIRST DAY OF SCHOOL

Supply the missing words based on the text.
(Do not write on this page.)

(My clothes) were out

_____.

I _____ frustrated.

I decided _____

a lot.

My _____ helped me.

00039

FIRST DAY OF SCHOOL

A. Writing practice

Re-write the first paragraph substituting the pronoun he for the pronoun I. Make sure the rest of the paragraph fits the context of the new pronoun.

B. Questions on the Text

1. The word befriended in the second paragraph, fourth and fifth sentences, means _____.
2. All the school kids were friendly once he smiled: True or False?
3. Which two are not true? Among the reasons this student felt uncomfortable at school are:
   a. his clothes were out of style
   b. he couldn't speak or understand anyone
   c. he disliked everything about the Azores
   d. his teacher knew an additional language

C. Questions for Discussion

1. The clothes the relative picked out were out of style; what factors would account for that?
2. Why would it make any difference whether one smiled or not when faced with an uncomfortable situation?
3. Is it a good idea to force yourself to participate in worthwhile activities which appear difficult or distasteful?
4. Do you agree that much of the insecurity one may feel is in his own mind?

D. Vocabulary

activities	desperately	insecurity
additional	frustrated	participate
befriended	give-up	suddenly
confidence	humiliated	

00040

FIRST DAY OF SCHOOL

SEEK AND FIND

8

Hidden in this rectangle of letters are 30 words taken from the text and several other words.

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A list of the 30 words can be found in the back of this bookiet.

B	F	H	O	M	E	Q	S	R	E	A	L	I	Z	E
F	R	U	S	T	R	A	T	E	D	S	M	I	L	E
O	G	M	N	L	W	F	E	L	T	Z	M	Y	A	N
R	Z	I	C	C	S	P	E	A	K	H	T	G	N	L
C	C	L	O	T	H	E	S	T	T	S	Z	N	G	A
E	X	I	S	D	I	S	L	I	K	E	D	I	U	I
P	L	A	C	E	N	C	W	V	Y	R	A	N	A	C
A	C	T	I	V	I	T	I	E	S	O	B	I	G	E
Z	R	E	H	C	A	E	T	T	H	Z	L	O	E	P
S	U	D	D	E	N	L	Y	O	Y	A	E	J	Q	S

MATCH THE FOLLOWING. (Use another sheet of paper unless otherwise told.)

1. to adjust
2. to appreciate
3. whaling
4. to befriend
5. to humiliate
6. luxury
7. to be frugal
8. relative
9. frustration
10. special

a. The process of catching the largest animal in the world

b. A person connected with another by blood or affinity

c. To economize and be sparing with one's means

d. To recognize and admire the value of someone or something

e. Something which adds to comfort or pleasure, but is not absolutely necessary

f. A feeling of insecurity and dissatisfaction which arises when one is unable to express himself

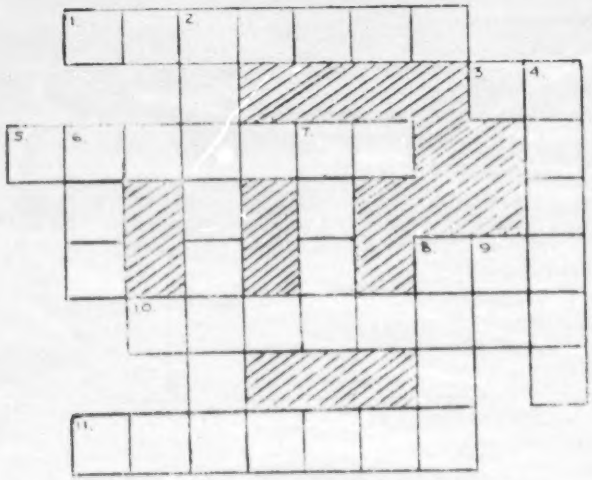
g. To accept someone and be concerned for his needs

h. To adapt to a new set of circumstances

i. Regarded as something being of more than ordinary worth

j. To reduce to a lower position in one's own eyes or another's eyes

CROSSWORD PUZZLE



(Do not write on this page.)

ACROSS:

1. Valentina's city in the Azores
3. The objective case for we
5. The United States of _____
8. To place yourself in a chair
10. A method of transportation
11. The process of catching the largest animal in the world

DOWN:

2. An island of the Azores
4. a female member of the family
6. a grown male
7. the yield of a field
8. the past tense of sing
9. a preposition

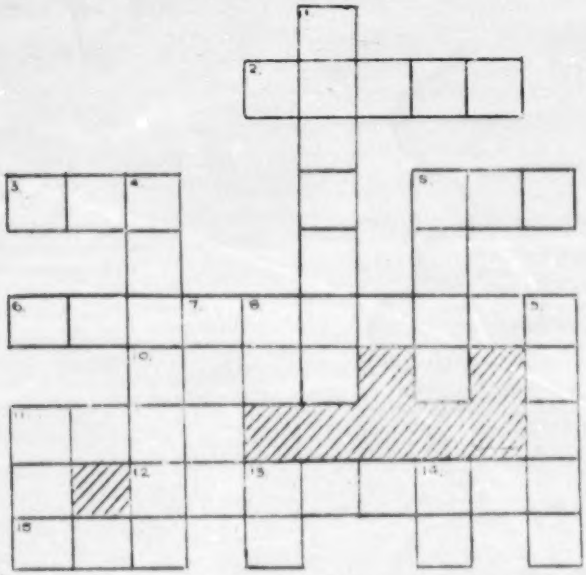
00044

THE AZORES

On a separate sheet, match the names of each of the nine islands that make up the Azores.

A. Faial	D. Santa Maria	G. Pico
B. São Jorge	E. Flores	H. São Miguel
C. Corvo	F. Terceira	I. Graciosa

CROSSWORD PUZZLE



(Do not write on this page.)

ACROSS:

2. An establishment where milk products are kept.
3. It comes between "before" and "after"
5. Distant
6. The language spoken in the Azores
10. A physical sign of affection
11. To appear to be
12. To recall
15. This word is the past of is

DOWN:

1. Money that has been set aside
4. Those who labor
5. A word which says you came by plane
7. We divide it into hours and minutes
8. The objective case of we
9. Each
11. The past tense of see
13. Objective case of I
14. To live, to exist

MATCH THE FOLLOWING
(Do not write on this page.)

AREAS OF PORTUGUESE SOVEREIGNTY

a. Macao
b. Angola
c. Brazil*
d. Goa**
e. Azores
f. Timor
g. Madeira
h. Mozambique
i. Cape Verde
j. Portugal
k. Diu**
l. Damão**
m. Guinea
n. St. Thomas/ Principe

* (until 9-1822)

** (until 12-1961)

ANSWERS TO SEEK AND FIND

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
AFRICA	BUSY	AREA	AMERICA
AZORES	BREA	ARTESIA	BAY
BRAZIL	CABRILHO	BUSINESSES	DISCOVERED
CAPE	CALIFORNIA	CANNERY	EXPEDITION
CHINA	CAPTAIN	CARROTS	EXPLORER
COAST	FARMERS	COAST	FALL
EAST	FISHERMEN	COMMUNITY	FAR
FAR	GOLDRUSH	DAIRY	FRIENDLY
FIFTY	HE	FACTORY	HAS
FRANCE	HOMESTEAD	FISH	INDIAN
FROM	IN	INDUSTRIES	ISLAND
GREATEST	MILE	JOB	LATER
HAWAII	MONTEREY	MANY	MAGELLAN
JAPAN	PIT	MARSHBURN	NEVER
JUST	RANCHO	MILK	NEW SPAIN
LIKE	ROCHA	PEOPLE	NORTH
MADEIRA	ROUGH	RESIDENTS	SAILED
MANY	SHIP	SAN DIEGO	SAN MIGUEL
MASSACHUSETTS	SHOP	SAN JOAQUIN	SAN SALVADOR
OTHER	SITE	SPACE	SEPTEMBER
OVER	SPANISH	STATES	TWO
PART	TAR	TUNA	VICTORIA
PLACE	THE	WORKER	VOYAGES
PORTUGUESE	WHALERS		WATER
RHODE	WHITE		WINTER
TODAY	WHO		WOOD
TWO	WILSHIRE		
WEST	YEARS		
YOU			

00047

ANSWERS TO SEEK AND FIND

(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
ABOUT	AFTER	ACCOUNT	ABLE
ALL	ALL	AMERICA	ACTIVITIES
AMERICA	AND	CADDY	AN
CHURCH	APPRECIATE	CAN	AZORES
DID	BRINGING	CASH	CLOTHES
DUET	COLD	COME	DISLIKE
FAMILY	DRANK	CONTRIBUTE	FELT
HAD	EVERY	EVEN	FORCE
HUG	FIRST	EXTRA	FRUSTRATED
ISLAND	FLEW	FOR	GO
KISS	FOOD	FRUGAL	HOME
LEAVE	GLAD	GOAL	HUMILIATED
MADE	IMPRESSION	GOLF	LANGUAGE
NAME	JUST	HERE	LOT
NIGHT	LIKE	JUMPED	MY
NOT	MET	LIFE	NOW
PRIEST	NEW YORK	LITTLE	PLACE
RELATIVES	OUR	MAIN	REALIZE
SAD	PLANE	MONEY	RELATIVE
SANG	RELATIVES	NINETEENTH	SHY
SHIP	RIDE	OUR	SMILE
SOON	SETTLED	REMEMBER	SOON
SPECIAL	STAY	SAVINGS	SPEAK
TERCEIRA	TASTED	SHIP	SPECIAL
THIS	TIME	TO	STYLE
THE	TOO	VESSEL	SUDDENLY
TIME	UNCLE	WAS	TEACHER
TRISTÃO	UNTIL	WELL	TO
TWELVE	VISITS	WHALING	WAS
TWO	WERE	WHO	WITH
UNTIL			
VALENTINA			
WRITE			
YEARS			

ANSWERS TO MATCHING

(Page 19)

1 - d
2 - g
3 - j
4 - h
5 - a
6 - f
7 - e
8 - b
9 - l
10 - c

(Page 37)

1 - h
2 - d
3 - a
4 - g
5 - j
6 - e
7 - c
8 - b
9 - f
10 - i

(Page 39)

A - 7
B - 5
C - 9
D - 1
E - 8
F - 3
G - 6
H - 2
I - 4

(Page 41)

A - 13
B - 8
C - 1
D - 12
E - 2
F - 14
G - 3
H - 9
I - 5
J - 4
K - 10
L - 11
M - 6
N - 7

00049